Caundian Beciprocity.

A respected correspondent at Montreal writes us a long letter to propose a new scheme for the establishment of commercial reciprocity, between the British Provinces and the United States. His plan is briefly that the Provinces shall adopt our tariff in all its particulars; that frontier Custom-Houses shall be abolished; that we shall appoint Commissioners to reside at Montreal and Quebec, the Canadian ports of entry, to see that the duties are faithfully enforced; that of what is collected there the Canadas shall retain no more than their share according to their relative population; and that between the two countries trade shall be altogether free, as between the different States of the Union, and the navigation of the St. Lawrence be open to us as it is to the Canadas. This plan, our corresponden, thinks would be beneficial to both parties It would open new markets for the manufactures of the United States; it would save the expense of frontier Custop.-Houses, put an end to the abomination of smuggling. and give us the navigation of the St. Lawrence. On the Canadian side it would raise the value of produce and of land, and induce emigrants to stay there instead of coming here. Every Canadian would derive from it all the possible advantages of annexation, while he would still enjoy the satisfaction of remaining a British subject. This would be an inducement for England to assent to it, for it would put an end to all danger of annexation, which is what England is afraid of. Besides, having already left the Colonies to shift for themselves, she has no right to prevent their doing it the most advantageously possible. Our correspondent concludes by asking us to give the view of The Tribune on his scheme. We comply with pleasure.

The view of The Tribune is that the plan is not a bad one if it could be carried out; it is true it would give Canada most of the benefits belonging to the American Union, without her taking any of the corresponding responsibilities. Still, if our friends across the line can prevail on England to allow them to enter into so complete a Customs' Union with this country, and if they will agree regularly to change their tariff as we change ours, in a word, to transfer to Washington the power of making their commercial laws, The Tribune will not oppose their efforts. But it strikes us that those who go for so large a slice of annexation might as well try for the whole, and could quite as easily get it.

-Now, as our advice has been asked for, we will say that Canada seems to us to be playing a very poor game in this business. Why should she be bothering and bargaining for access to the markets of the United States? Why not help herself? What she needs is a home market, not a market a thousand miles off. Make it. No country is richer in water power and every natural advantage for manufacturing. There is no sufficient reason why she should not become as prosperous as Massachusetts or Rhode Island, except that she is cursed with free trade with England, and has no home trade. Let her try the system on which the United States have grown great and powerful, and she can do the same. Lay a protective tariff, build up manufactures, make a home market, and you will have as little occasion to beg for the privilege of making your exchanges in the markets of New-York or Boston as in those of Lendon. Help yourself is the great dictate of practical wisdom for nations as for individuals.

College Discipline.

There has been trouble in Brown University, and three of the Professors, admitted to be among the most efficient teachers in the institution, have resigned their effices. The causes are variously stated to the public, but we hear from many quarters that a dictatorial and overbearing disposition on the part of President WAYLAND, and an unwillingness on the part of the resigning Professors to act as spies against the students, were prominent in originating the

Whatever be the facts connected with this affair, and we do not here seek to inquire into them, we see no reason for doubting that not only Brown University, but others among our higher institutions of learning, would be more profitable to the public could the character of their discipline be elevated into something more tolerable to a manly nature. We are aware of the difficulty of managing large bodies of young men, removed, as the mass of students in our colleges of necessity are, from the best and most genuine restraints of social life. We un. derstand very well that young heads have not the gravity of old ones, and that the genial and beneficent gayety of youthful spirits will sometimes manifest itself in an inconvenient way. And it is probable that with the wisest efforts of the directors of a college, there will be occasional instances of exceeding perverseness among those under their instruction. But these facts do not settle the matter. The question still remains, of how such difficulties can best be overcome. In other words, Sha'ı college students be treated like men, or like in eriors and suspected rogues ?

Reason and experience would seem to decide in favor of treating them like men. Such treatment may make men of them, but the opposite cannot. No amount of prying and watching can do more than provoke rebellion and stimulate deceit. That is not a grateful nor a useful spectacle which an institution of learning presen's, where a score of youngsters are running a race in trickery with a score of professors, some of them, perhaps, endowed with gray hairs and titles of reverend dignity-each party doing the utmost to outwit and entrap the other. In such a case, if one feel any sympathy, it is sure to be with the boys, for they not only have the manlier side, but are playing against the odds of organization, experience and cunning trained at the business. There is no good reason why the relations of students and professors should be of this kind, except the fact that they have been so heretofore be a good reason. The true sentiment to be cultivated between College teachers

mutual respect and manifested in fair and open dealing and mutual courtery of manners. Of this all students fit to be sent to College at all, are capable or would become so were they only treated on that plan; and no persons that are not capable, of it are fit to hold office as teachers or directors of young men.

The past ten years have done very much to in-prove the system of collegiate education in this country. It has been brought nearer the actual wants of life, and rendered more practical by standoning the attempt to force every student, whatever his tastes, talents and professional destination, through the same routine of studies. It is, we doubt not, destined to a still further improvement by the banishment of everything like the meanness of a secret police from its system of discipline. No institution of good learning should do its pupils the moral in ury that is inflicted by such a system.

The performance of La Gazza Ladra at stor-place, this evening, offers a fit opportunity of sketching the career of the greatest of modern Italian composers. Rossini is the type of Italian Opera. Whatever is good and beautiful in it is predicable of him. His influence is discernible thre the works of all the other Italian composers, and no opera of any of them ever affords that pleasure which

the hearer is sure to derive from the best of Rossini's

He was born in 1792 at Pesaro, on the Gulf of Venice. His father was a horn-player, his mother an actress. They traveled through the country to. gether, making poor music and a poor living. At seven years of age Rossini commenced his musical studies at Bologna, and in 1808 his first work was produced there, a cantata, Il pianto d'Armonia. Soon after he was elected Director of a Musical Academy there. In 1810 and '11 he composed two or three dramatic pieces, and in 1812, the Opera L'Inganna Felice founded his fame. In 1813, he produced at Venice Toncred, the first great modern Italian Opera Its success was wonderful. It was one of those tri. umphs of complete ovation, which Italian artists sometimes achieve, and which is due to the electrical and passionate nature of the South, as much as to the intrinsic character of the subject which excites it Vence was vocal with Tancred for days after. Tassa died away from the lips of the Gondohers, and their only song was, Di tanti Palpiti. The gay Venetian eentlemen chimed in. Tancred came and saw and conquered Venice. In the Courts of Justice, between the pleas, there was a general humming of the fresh and fragrant airs of the Opera. The composer breathed only the incense of flattery.

He followed with other works, L'Italiana in Algeri -La Pietra di Paragone-Demetrio and Polibio .-- Il Turce in Italia They were good but not great. The Gondoliers and Nobles did not sing them along the canals nor the Judges on the beach. The young com poser must tarry for the next mounting wave. D'Auretiano in Palmira followed at Milan in 1814. The famous Veiluti was the principal singer, and he it was who so ornamented the music of his rôle that Rossini ex claimed, "Non conosco più la mia musica," I don' Trusting to the fertility of his talent and unwilling that his scores should be changed, he commenced writing elaborate embellishments for his a'rs. But Greek met Greek. Pasta, Malibran, Grisi, Rubini, ornamented the ornaments, and commenced the fioriture style of singing, peculiar

In 1815, Rossini was made director of the Opera al San Carlo in Naples. His duties were the composi tion of two operas every year, and the arrangement of all the music performed. His salary was £500. He wrote for the San Carlo Elizabetta Regina d'Inghilterra, which, interpreted by Signora Colbrand, had great success. Tradition reports this Prima Donna as of the most imperial beauty and action. There was nothing conventional in her style, but she was entirely the Queen. Naples was wild in its passoon passes, which drags its victim in a carriage. crowns it with flowers, names soap and children for t, but does not perpetuate a name-so that the fame of Colbrand, the great Prima Donna of the beginning of this century, has faded when the century is only half gone. With the decline of her voice declined the enthusiasm of the Neapoli ans. But her brilliant sini, overlooking the decreasing popularity of the Prima Donns, married her before he left Naples.

While he was was still engaged there, and during the Carnival of 1816, he brought out at Rome Torval, do e Dorliska and Il Barbiere di Seviglia. The first failed. But the time had come for the Judges to sing again, and the popular heart overflowed once more with the delicious melodies of Il Barbiere. Paesiello had written music for the same libretto, and on the ance of Rossini's, the audience did not much applaud. It was in fact scarcely heard; but the next day it fired the town, and has never since failed to kindle the enthusiasm of an audience. It Barbiere was the first unequivocal and entire success since Tancred, Otello followed hard after at Naples. In this work he introduced the thunderous style of accompaniment, in which blare and noise is made to replace genuine musical effect,-a kind of musical grossness and sensuality, which all the modern Italians have imitated, until Verdi has rendered a great service to the opera by pushing it to that ridiculous excess which will probably abolish the abuse.

In 1817, Cenerentola was produced at Rome, but although it has brilliant passages, it occupies no very high place among his works. The same year La Gazza Ladra achieved another triumph for the composer at Milan. It was received as Venice received Tancred and Rome Il Barbiere, and contains some of his finest music. Di piacer mi balza il cor, is one of the most exquisite strains of Rossini. More in Exitte illuminated the same year at the San Carlo in Naples. The famous prayer was an afterthought. Every night, it seems, the audience roared over the scenic effect to represent the parting of the Red See. It did not imperil the opera, but it was annoyine. Tottila, the author of the libretto, burst into Rossini's room one morning as he was breakfasting in bed and surrounded by a group of friends. The little Poet shouted to him: "They won't laugh any more-I've been writing a prayer, to come in at that place." Rossini smiled-(the story has a Vivian Grey air)-took the words from Tottila, stepped out of bed, sat down en chemise at the table and in ten minutes wrote the music of the prayer of Moses in Egypt. "There," said he, "take this and run,"-then stepped into bed again and went on sipping his coffee. The effect was magical. The audience, ready to laugh as the scene approached, were hushed in delighted interest as it advanced, and laughed no longer, but leaned from box and balcony, shouting with suppressed voices, "Bello, oh, che bello!"

In 1819, Odsardo and Christiano was sung in Venice, and La Donna del Lago at Naples. The audience was capricious about the last opera, and the first right the performance ended in great confusion. But the second night, as with the Barbiere, the enthusiasm was unbounded. Maometto Secondo failed at Naples in 1890. In 1896, under the name of Le Siege Corinthe, it succeeded in Paris. Zelmira, at Naples, in 1822, contains exquisite music; many impetent critics think it has much of the best he has ever composed. The libretto is so miserable however, that it almost ruins the opera. The libretto of an Italian opera is the work of a theatrical super. numerary, and the work, almost without exception. smacks of its source. It is always full of commonplace and hacknied situations and sentiments, so that we foreigners enjoy the music more purely than we could do if we followed the libretto word by word. Semiramide was the last opera written by Rossiat before leaving Italy, and was first performed at Venice in 1823 It was successful, but did not renew the fabulous triumph of Tenered in the same city ten

In 1824, Ressini went to London. His fame smoothed the way to great social success. He was of courtly and graceful manners, he was a bon vicant and genial companion, and sang an admirable comic sorg. He assumed the direction of the Opera, and produced his Zelmira. with his wife, Signora Colbrand-Rossini, as Prima Donna. But the dethroned and pupils is a friendly confidence, based on I favorite of Naples could not reign in London, and

again. Pasts followed her in Semiromide, and re-called to Rossini those costatic Venetian days, so great was the triumph. Gifts and noble and royal attentions were showered upon him. His fee fe tending a party was fifty guineas. George IV re-ceived him at Brighton, and saying to him, "I wish you to hear some music of a composer universally esteemed in England," he waved a signal to the or. chestra, which immediately played the overture to

La Gazza Ladra. In Italy Rossini left his inspiration. At the core tion of Charles X he composed a slight piece de cir constance, called Il Viaggio de Rheims, which he af terward worked up into an opera, Le Comte Ory. His genius fisched finally in Guilleaume Tell, since when he has only written the Stabat Mater, in 1843. For a long time he has lived in Bologna, devoting his energies to keeping money and feeding cats-caring no more to make Judges, Gondoliers and Lunning his songs—a man tasting his own posthur fame and reading his own history.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE." for March. (Dewitt & Davenport.) is crowded with a choice variety of contributions, several of which are of the high-spiced order. The popular author of " Talbot & Vernon" continues his "Campaigning Stories," which present a lively picture of military life in Mexico, and add to the reputation both of the Magazine and the writer. An essay on "Law and Lawyers," by John Neal, shows the well-known hand of that bold, original writer, and presents a number of home-truths equally edifying to the profession and the public. An extract or two will prove that John Neal's ancient strain has by no means died out:

Neal's ancient strain has by no means died out:

LAWYERS A NECESSARY EVIL.

In the open field, lawyers are not easily vanquished—out-maneuvered or overborne. Walled
about, as with a triple wall of fire—or brass?—high
up and afar off, their intrenehments are only to be
carried by storm. They must be grappled with,
face to face. No quarter must be granted—for no
quarter do they give—no mercy do they show, after
their banners are afield. "Up, guards! and at 'em'"
said Weilington, at the battle of Waterloo; and so
say I! whenever I see my brethren of the bar rallying for a charge.

ing for a charge.

They will bear with me, I hope—as I have borne with them for twenty-five years: for, while I complain of their unreasonable ascendency throughout our land, of their imperious, overbearing, unquestioned domination. I acknowledge that, constituted our land, of their imperious, overbearing, unquestioned domination. I acknowledge that, constituted as we are—WE, the People—we cannot do without them—and the more's the pity. Law we must have, and with, as if by spontaneous generation—lawyers, till Man himself undergoes a transformation, and his very nature is changed. Both are necessary evils—much like war, pestilence, and famine, or lunatic asylums, poor-houses, and penitentiaries or apothecaries' shops, with their adulterous shominations; and every othes substitute for, and abridgment of, human liberty, human happiness, the laws of health, or the instinct of self-reliance. If men will not be "temperate in all things"—then they deserve to be drugged, and bistered, and bled here by the doctors, and there by the lawyers, till they have come to their renses, or can no longer be dealt with profitably by either: for, although every man, according to the worthy Joe Miller, may be his own washerwoman—at least in Ireland—it is very clear that in this country, he might as well undertake to be his own jailer as his own lawyer.

HONEST BY NATURE.

But observe : though ready to acknowledge their But observe: though ready to acknowledge their honesty, by nature, as men or rather, while I acknowledge that they are, to the full, as honest as other men are by nature—but no honester; and as furstworthy in all other relations, apart from law—as good but no better, I maintain that they are constantly exposed to such disqualifying temptations, and to such disastrous influences peculiar to their profession; that they have established a code of opening for the meives, as lawyers, which would not norals for themselves, as lawyers, which would n be allowed to them as citizens; and which, if openly avowed and persisted in, by brethren out of the pro-fession, would be sure to send them to the penitenfession, would be sure to send them to the penilen tiary: that they have altogether too much power in this country—a power out of all proportion to their numbers, their talents, their intelligence, their virtues, and their dacdliness; and that, instead of being chosen for lawgivers throughout our land, in a proportion varying from three-fifths to mearly seven eighths, in all our legislative bodies, they are the very last persons among us to be intrusted with the very last persons among us to be intrusted with the business of legislation—having a direct personal in-terest in muliplying our laws—in altering thom— and in making them unintelligible to all the rest of

TRAINING FOR CONGRESS.

Let us take one of our young attorneys, and follow him up, year by year, and step by step, to the Halls of Congress, and see how he gets there, and what he is bound to do—for he can do nothing else—after he

gets there.
In the first place, it should be borne in mind, that the lawyers we send to our legislative bodies are not often the able, nor even the ablest of their class not often the able, nor even the ablest of their class —I speak of them as lawyers only, and not as ora-tors, or Statesmen, or Scholars. They cannot afford to serve the people for the day wages that your strip-ling, or blockhead of an attorney, who lives only from hand to mouth, would snap at. He who can have a hundred dollars for a speech, will never make speeches at two or three dollars a day, in our State Legislature, nor be satisfied with eight dollars a day in Congress. And these youngsters of the bar, these third and And these youngsters of the bar, these third and

rth-rate lawyers, who are held to be good enough for legislators, because they cannot support them-selves by their profession, how are they trained for

You first hear of them in har-rooms and howling You first hear of them in bar-rooms and bowling-alleys; then at ward caucuses; and then at all sorts of gatherings where they may be allowed to try themselves and their hearers; and then at conven-tions or town-meetings; and then, after being de-feated half a dozen times, perhaps, till it is acknowl-edged that if they are not elected, they are rained for ever, they get pushed, head-foremost, into the State Legislature.

State Legislature.

And once there, what shall they do? how shall they manage to become notorious, or distinguished? They must contrive to be talked about in the newspapers; to be heartly abused by somebody that they may heartly be praised by somebody else belonging to another parish. Their names at least will be mentioned, and grow more and more familiar every day to the public ear, until they become a sort of household words; or it may be a railying cry, by the simple force of repetition, like proveros, or sleng phrases. "Why do you take every opportunity of calling yourself an Aonest man!" sail a neighbor to another of doubtful reputation. bless your simple heart," was the reply, "don't you see that I am laying a foundation for what is called public opinion; and that after a few years, when my character is fairly established, the origin of the bestef will be forgotion." So with your newspaper characters. It does of the day—at time end of a few mentiles, at most they are dust and achieve and the

itef will be forgotion." So with your newspaper characters. Itols of the day—at the end of a few months, at most they are dust and ashes; and the people begin to wonder at themselves that they should ever have been made such fools of.

But how shall they manage to be talked about in the newspapers, and most gloriously abused? There is only one way. They must make speeches—if they cannot make speeches, they may as well give up the ghoat, and be gathered to their fathers for most assuredly, (whatever may be their worth, or strength, or talents, in every other way.) If they cannot make speeches, not a man of them will ever be temembered—long enough to be forgotien. And they must make long speeches—the longer the better; and frequent speeches—the more frequent the better, and be their own correspondents and report themselves for the newspapers, with tart replies and eloquent outbreaks, and happy illustrations, never uttered, nor dreamt of till the unpremeditated battle was over, like sume that were made by Demosthenes himself, years after the occasion had passed by, and there was nobody alive to contradict him; or like the celebrated oration of Cherto against Cataline.

But they cannot make speeches about notaling at all—at least such is my present opinion; it may be qualified berester, and i am well aware that common experience would appear to be against me, and that much may be said upon both sities, as well as apon neither site, in sun a question. They must have something to work with—and to talk about something, too, which is likely to make a noise out of doors; to set people together by the ears. to as

have something to work with—and to talk about: something, too, which is likely to make a noise out of doors: to set people together by the ears, to astonish them, and to give them a good excurse for freeting, and scolding, and worrying. In other words, they must introduce a new law—the more absurt the better—or attack an old law, the older the better; and seek to modify it, or to change or repeal it. And what is the result! Just this: that every Legislative Hall in the land, from the least to the greatest, from the lowest to the nighest, becomes a debating school; and the business of the whole country is postponed, month after month, and year aftery exist of the very last days of the session, and then never the other very last days of the session, and then never the other very last days of the session, and then never the session and then never the other very last days of the session, and then never the other very last days of the session, and then never the other very last days of the session. the very last days of the session, and then through—just a little too late, wherever the national honor is deeply concerned, as in the case of Franci spoliations, and other honest debts owed by the Government to the People—with a precipitation so haz arous and shameful, that much of the little time for in the process. in future sessions must be employed in correcting blunders of the past; and all for what !-merely that the Lawyers may be heard month after month and have lorg speeches that were nover delivered or when delivered, not heard, reported piedemeal, and paragraph by paragraph, in perhaps two or three thousands. thousand newspapers—that are forgotten before the rest sun goes down, and literally "perish in the

"SARTAIN'S MAGAZINE," for March. is a carefully edited and highly successful number. We notice a marked improvement in this Magazine since the accession of Sartain to the editorial chair, He shows unfailing tact, great industry, and abundance of resources. The new departments which he

has introduced are conducted with great ability, and will add to the popularity of the work. A mo summary of literature and art by Charles G. Leland. is filled with valuable information, judiciously seected, and drawn from the best sources. In this number there are some delicate verses by Eliza L Sproat, several racy contributions, in addition to the rummary, by Mr. Leland, an admirable translation of Uhland's "Lost Church" by W. H. Furness, an article on the "Fine Arts" by T. W. Whitley, stories by Mrs. Hewitt, H. C. Knight and W. T. Coggshall, two sonnets by Park Benjamin, and poems by Steddard, Hirst, and the two sister minstrels of Ohio, Alice and Phebe Carey. A criticism on Willis, by Motley Manners, though perhaps kindly meant, strikes us as far-fetched and superficial. The estimate of a writer from his omissions rather than his performances, can never be satisfactory, and is seldom just. (Dewitt &

THE SCALPEL." for Feb., edited by E. H. Dixon, M. D., continues its "internecine war " upon quackery, vain pompous pretensions, and the "fallacies of the faculty," and pedantic nonsense in general. The frequent dietetic and hygeinic instructions which it sets forth are based on experience and common sense, while its discussions of medical theories are always enlivened with a strain of caustic satire. Whoever has a distaste for per sonalities, pleasantries, and medical prize fighting will not find much to his taste in this piquant publication. (Adriance, Sherman & Co.)

Gopey's Lady's Book, for March, has two or three clever stories, but its contents for the most part do not rise above mediocrity. It is graced with some very respectable names, but their contributions are not in their happiest vein. (H. Long & Bro.)

"PETERSON" for March, overflows, as usual, with original fictions of various merit.-(Dewitt & Davenport.)

"MAURY'S SAILING DIRECTIONS." This valuable work by Lieut. MAURY is issued in a third edition, with several important improvements It is accompanied with a chart illustrative of the cruise of the American Arctic Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, prepared from authentic materials in the public offices at Washington.

-A pamphlet has also been issued by Lieut. Maury on the establishment of "A Universal System of Meteorological Observation by Sea and Land." The Meteorologists and Government of Great Britain have already taken steps for enlisting a large corps of laborers in the Meteorological field, and Lieut Maury now invites the cooperation of Americans in the same object. It is proposed to hold a general conference for the purpose of maturing the details of the plan. The friendly interest of ship owners and masters in all maritime countries is considered of great importance to the cause in hand. Several hundreds of these are already cooperating with Lieut. Maury in a system of observations according to a prescribed form, and from which several highly important results, both practical and scientific, have been already obtained. Before holding the conference, it is desired to secure the cooperation of meteorologists navigators and the friends of science genand will no doubt attract attention in the right quarrally. The subject is one of great scientific interest-

"A DICTIONARY OF THE GERMAN AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES," by G. J. ADLER. This is au abridgment of the copious and excellent dictionary by the accurate and learned Professor, which has proved such a valuable aid to the students of the German language in this country. It is well-adapted to the wants of the beginner, by its clearness, brevity, and precision. Omitting technical and scientific expressions, previncial and obsolete terms, and a large number of the more unusual compounds, i presents a vocabulary of sufficient extent for the common purposes of reference, without confusing the mind by a multiplicity of details. It may be used to advantage in the reading of the Geross classics, and for most of the definitions required by public is highly indebted to Prof. Adler for his faith ful and judicious labors in the department of pailology, and we trust, that this new product of his literary diligence will meet with ample encourage ment. (12 mo., 2 Parts, pp. 549, 291. D. Appleton

"THE GLORIES OF MARY," by St. ALmonsus Liouoni, is the title of a celebrated Italian work of Catholic devotion, of which a new American translation has been issued by E. Dunigan & Brother. It forms a convenient duodecimo volume. and is published in a remarkably tasteful style of typegraphy and embelishment. The author was the founder of the order of "Redemptorists," whose erable attention in various parts of this country. While the work will not fail of proving a grateful addition to the manuals of devotion for the Catholic, it may be attractive to Protestant readers as a quaint poem of the Middle Age. (12 mo. pp. 802.)

THE EPISTLE OF JAMES, PRACTI-CALY EXPLAINED," translated from the German, by Mrs. H. C. CONANT. The previous translation of Neander on the Philippians by Mrs. Conant has prepared the religious public for the successful execution of the present work. It is translated with vigor, fidelity, and evident sympathy with the spirit of the original. The merits of Neander as a practical commentator, free from the narro wing influence ofsectarian technicalities are too well known, to require more than an allusion to them. (12 mo. pp. 115. Lewis Colby.)

"SIR JOHN FRANKLIN AND THE ARC-TIC REGIONS," by P. L. SIMMONDS. An edition of thre interesting narrative of Arche discovery is issued by Derby & Miller, Buffalo. The history of the American Expedition sent out by Mr. Henry Grinnell is added to the volume from Harper's Magazine. With the present excitement of the public mind on this subject, the work cannot fail of a warm welcome, although its convenience is greatly diminished by the total absence of any index or table of contents (12 mo. pp. 296.) ---

THE NEW AMERICAN SPEAKER," by J. C. Zacnos, contains a very judicious selection of rhetorical exercises, with a brief system of theoretical instruction. For practical utility, this manual is not surpassed by any work on the subject now be fore the public. (12mo. pp. 552. A. S. Barnes & Co.)

LECTURES. THE CONDUCT OF LIFE.

LECTURE II ... BY R. W. EMERSON.

Mr. Emerson commenced by saying that he had read elsewhere in the City two of the lectures of this course, which consisted of six in all : Fate, Power, Wealth, Economy, Culture, Worship .-He should now in order take up the fourth, Economy. The interest which trade has for the student of life is in the relation it has with the course of life. The sublime laws play indifferently through atems and through galaxies. The boy's game of ball is as much a study of laws as the analyzation of Newton and Herschell. Nature, in her chemics and botany, is the first of economists. She never wastes hair or rail. Her superiority to our clumsy art is in the equality of her spending to her income. In the fish-bone and the arch of the rainbow lie the secrets of architecture. Our nature and genius force us to respect ends while we use means. The many are corrupted by the means. They are too strong for them. For the gods deal straightly with us-they make out quarterly bills-they hold us each personally liable for the last cent and mill. The youth, charmed with his intellectual dream, demands why he should be annoyed with his cranberry field-why not organize affairs and have somebody of skill enough to manage cranberries. Take away the feeling that each man must depend upon himself, and he relaxes his diligence. Every man comes into the world to do something. I say it often, but nature oftener. If the youth thinks the City of New-York a humbug, but a sonnet or a song, the flower of the world, let him scorn the Erie Railroad, and breathe his life out in a jingling sonnet.

Economy is to do the thing that belongs to you Economy is not in saving coals or candles. turning the time in which they burn, into life. Profligacy is not in spending time, but in spending it off the line of your career. The virtues are so mists, but so are the vices. Pride is next to Humility. In large cities it is worth \$1,500 a year Pride can go without domestics, can talk with poor men. But vanity costs money-it is a long way leading nowhere.

Mr. Emerson spoke of the Arcadian fanaticism. which seizes certain scholarly persons, carries them into the country and makes them farmers. But anon the scholar wakes up from his idiot dream of chickweed and bread-fruit, remembers his morning thought and finds that he has been duped ing thought and finds that he has been duped by a dandelion. In fact, genius and gardening are antagonistic. Adhesiveness is a large element of success. Genius has glue on its feet, and will take root on a marble slab. Out of a pine log a Yankee will "whittle a Judgeship, a seat in Congress, a mission to England. The first point of economy is to do your peculiar work, the second is to do it by system. A farmis good when it does not need a shop to eke it out. Mr. Cockaigne is smitten with the country. He retires upon his farm and buys a cow. In three months the cow goes dry—what to do with a dry cow! But he invests in oxen. They grow lean, slow, are going, fast—what to do with decrepted oxen? The farmer fats his and sells them for beef. Mr. Cockaigne is them for beef. Alas, for the perplexities of Mr. Cockaigne? The third point is not to insist upon carrying out all, your plans. Nature has her best mode of doing everything, and has somewhere told it. Use has made the farmer wise, and the foolish citizen learns to take his counsel. Fourth, you must expect seed of the same kind you sow.

In conclusion, the lecturer said that he regretted to have staid in abstractions. I think, he said, do mestic life, the true object of study and secret of reform. The one royal rule of Economy is that it should ascend—all your being should have a higher aim. The merchant's economy—to take up particulars into generals—to acquire and absorb. The way to ruin is short and pleasant. But a man's body and every organ is a jar in which the liquor of life is stored. The bread he eats is first strength and moral spirits, then coursege and endurance. The true commends in the short and pleasant. But a man's body and every organ is a jar in which the liquor of life is stored. The bread he eats is first strength and moral spirits, then course and endurance. The true economy is to spend on the higher plane, and to know yourself by the actual experience of higher good, to be on the way to the highest. by a dandelion. In fact, genius and gardening

A FEW WORDS TO A YOUNG WOMAN. LECTURE II BY HON. HORACE MANN.

The second and last Lecture to Women, by the Hon. Representative from Massachusetts, was delivered on Friday night at the Tabernacle, before an immense audience, though hardly so large as on the occasion of the first lecture on the same topic. We give the chief points in the discourse of the Hon.

He said that he had endeavored to establish the heavy capitalists of our Atlantic cities are deeply interested in procuring these grants for the purpose fact, that God had created the two sexes on the principle of the division of labor; there is no woman's of augmenting their already overgrown fortun sphere, or man's sphere, but each had a hemisphere These grants for alternate sections of the public and it took both to complete the circle. He had lands lying along the line of the projected roads, also shown that woman had never been treated as taken in connection with the making of the Bounty she should have been; that she ought to have had Land Warrants assignable, will enable the specule an education equal to the best that man had guartors and capitalists connected with these enterpoints anteed to himself. As mortals are created male to seize upon the most advantageous points for future and female, so labors and pursuits partake of a cha racter quite similar. He would point out some of the callings in which woman was peculiarly fitted to excel. First, in the arts of design. Is it not ridiculous that man should originate the designs which decorate a woman's dress, or boudoir, or parterie! Let woman have the whole control of ornamental design, and we shall soon see a wast improvement in arts. He said that copying, (penmanship.) proof-reading, and such sorts of labor were peculiarly adapted to females. But one calling, he was sorry to say, women were rather disposed to abancon—that is, the art of housekeeping. It should be the greatest pride of woman to be a scientific and practical cook. In the great variety of combinations in the cuisine, she has a perfect laboratory, and one worthy of a chemist's improvement. Mr. M. dilate! and female, so labors and pursuits partake of a cha towns and villages, and by covering Uncle Sam's al ternate sections with the Warrants, and holding their own under grant, to make just as great fortunes as they please. This being plain that these now infant corporations are laying the foundations for being the most gigantic and overshadowing monopolies the country has ever seen. And yet our anti-monope lists of Massachusetts, like Robert Rantoul, for example, preaching their detestable heresis and humbugs of British Free Trade, and guilling the people with their pretended honor and monopo-ies, are the most ardent champions of all these worthy of a chemist's improvement. Mr. M. dilate upon the importance of the larder, and its effect upo the health and happiness of a family. And then h schemes, schemes tending, it may be, to the public advantage, but tending undentably to the creation of a host of these very Cerporations and Monopolies, far more powerful and threatening to the future inthe health and happiness of a lamily. And then hyproceeded to examine, in an amusing manner, the superintendence of the wardrobe. But her highest duty is the education of children—this is a calling more important, more noble than any to which man can ever aspire. Here woman has the very existence of morality, of religion, of society in her hands. Upon this, his favorite topic, Mr. Mann dwelt at considerable length and with most convincing argument. terests of untold millions of people that will here after occupy the great valley, than any against which they have launched their anathemas at home Upon this, his favorite topic, Mr. Mann dwelt at considerable length, and with most convincing argument and fillustration. Let woman, then, be educated to the highest point, not only for her own sake, but for the sake of the world, of numanity. But there are pursuits for which woman is not fitted; as war, which in every case must be wrong on one side, and in line cases out of ten is wrong on both. The speaker indulged in a vigorous comparison of the different views of crime in peace and in war, how white and black were one or the other as circumstances dictate. It may be said that if women were legislators, war would die out. He thought not; the opportunity to gratify a passion would fire that or indeed any which it has ever entered into their imagination to depic . But if we were to eliminate from the elements which go to compose a Arst-rate specimen of a modern Democratic Liberty man and patriot, these three things, namely, demagogueins, humbug, and the influences of the almighty dollar, what should we have left? Not enough to bait a shark hook. Iowa .- The Opposition State Convention is to be held at Jowa City, April 28. the opportunity to gratify a passion would fire that very spirit into action. Of law, he thought it no suited to woman. She lacked that hard, dry, calcu The Whigs held their Convention at lows City, Feb. 26. lating, passionless spirit which was prima necessary—she lacked the unfinching ne demanded in a Judge—the endurance required of fury. He saw but one reason why she should Hon. Lyman Cobb, (Opp.) has been reelected demanded in a Judge—the endurance required of a Jury. He saw but one reason why she should not preach the Gospel, and that was, she looks vastly better in living the Gospel than in preaching it to the public. But to come to medicine, he deemed this brench of labor in an especial degree adapted to woman. In the sick chamber woman was always at home; in many branches of medical practice it is Mayor of Burlington. MARYLAND .- The Whig State Central Committee has recommended Mr. Fillmere for the Presidency. barbarism to have any other than a woman. In bo Darpaism to have any other than a woman. In ob-any, in pharmacy, in nursing, woman is unequaled. Yet a senselers custom forbids her to practice as a physician. But politics, pointies—that any person could ever wish to see woman embarked upon this Stygian lake is incomprehensible. Mr. M. proceeded to draw a life-like picture of political and legislative bear-gar-dens, closing with a humorous view of the prospective courrels which would ensue among husbands

ARKANSAS .- Gen. Smithson, Col. Matthew F. Rainey and Elias Conway are spoken of as Opposition candidates for Governor

New-York Town Meetings-Supervisors. STEUBEN Co .- With Troupsburgh and

West Union to hear from, the result stands, 14 Whigs and 15 Opposition. A tie in Lindley. ST. LAWRENCE CO.

dens, closing with a humorous view of the prospective quarrels which would ensue among husbands and wives of varying politics. But the nature of employments, as well as their nature, express their propriety for either sex. Woman should pursue the more quiet and retired professions and trades—Man, those of noisy struggle and violent exertion. He proceeded to review the sanitary condition and physiological education of woman, which was most unfortunately far from what it should be. He depicted the descretation, injurences of involvents. Depeyster...T.D. Witherell Norfolk.....C. Sackrider. Hammond...A. P. Morse. Oswegatchie.G. M. Poster. Morristown.M. Birdsall. Parishville...W.F. Gurley. those of homy struggie and violent exertion. He proceeded to review the sanitary condition and physiological education of woman, which was most unfortunately far from what it should be. He depicted the degenerating influences of luxury, riches, high life, upon the human race, and attributed the support of every vigorous community to the hardy offspring of the poor—the hard-working Anakims of their age. These were the men who rose suddenly into power, and seized from the enervated ofspring of luxury the scepter of the world. He proceeded to point out the causes of physical degeneration. If there were, for three or four generations only, a struct obedience to natural laws, then indeed would the earth beglorined by a naw and noble race. So degenerate were what we call women now, that a man would have to marry at least a dozen before incurring the charge of bigsiny. A truer education of woman would reform our libraries. Now philosophy and science have no charms, because they are quite unintelligible to the novel readers of the day. All the evils which he had thus far allided to are traceable to the want of a proper education. The theory he had advanced assigned to woman the empire of home, the arts of design, the practice of medicine, the noble arena of education. He proceeded to cispose of the great prodigies—the Admirable Chrichions—of the female sex. For such he would say there is a realm of glory, where each of them may be crowned—it was the sphere of Practical Betevolence. This was a field wide enough, deep enough to satisfy the most aspiring ambitton—Universal purity and virtue in the sphere which yields the most ample and appropriate reward for woman. This sphere was wide enough and noble racush for God himself; is it not good enough for his last and best work! The happiness of the human race through purity and virtue in a result that should not only satisfy but attract the persistent effort of Woman. Work is worship: Divinity is revealedthrough duty done. Man has done injustice to himself: Quoman cannes on

Morristown M. Birdsall Parishville W.F.Gurley.

OPPOSITION

Erasher H. Andrews Louisville John Gibson.
Canton H. S. Johnson Lishon D. G. Lytle.
Colton A. Chamberlain Madrid F. Fegton.
Dekaib H. Godard Massena J. B. Andrews.
Eduards Horace Earnes Macomb David Day, Bd.
Fine Damel Trunx Potsdam Isaac Parket.
Fowler E. W. Abbout Pitcaira Assph Greene.
Gouverneur Chas Authouy Pierpont P. F. Ryerson.
Hermon D. W. Wecks Russell R. C. Jackson.
Hopkinton J. B. Durley Rosses Zac. Gates.
Lauvence N. D. Lawrence Stockholm, H. Hulburd. Last year, 19 Opposition to 9 Whigs; year be

fore last, 19 to 9.

DELAWARE CO. Andes...John George. Harpershell E. B. Penfeld Borma.. Thomas Brown Karringht ...Geo. Bunnell-Hamden. Walter Wood. * Masmeille . L. Kentfield. Hamden, Walter Wood.

OPPOSITION.

Ochester, R. Elwood.

Middletown O. M. Allaben.

A. H. Burbant.

A. H. Burbant.

Davenport Geo. C. Paine, Rosbury, A. H. Burbans, Delhi, Robt. Parker, Stamford, B. Criffia, Frankin, Wm. Wa'ers, Sidney, David Siver, Hancock, Jas. M. Miller, Walton, G. S. Mead, Mereaith, Wm. Jackson, Tompkins, C. Maples, Members last year.

FULTON Co .- Seven Whig and three Opport tion Supervisors are chosen. Stratford electes Whig Supervisor.

Trigonometrical Survey of the State

The friends of Science who look to see our State keep pace in its intellectual with its physical progress, will learn with peculiar satisfacing that the first important step in legislation has been taken to secure an accurate trigonometrical survey of its territory. At the last August meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held in this city, the interesting subject of Trigonometrical Surveys of the whole United States, and of this State as forming the proper nucleus at center, was brought under full discussion. The Association, under a strong conviction of the imparace of the subject, delegates to a special-Committee of its members, constituted with an eye to the science with the past progress and development of the State, the duty of adequately presenting the media and necessity of the survey to the consideration of the Legishture.

The Committee consisted of A. D. Bache, the calcent Superpressure of the in S. Coast Survey, as in the Committee consisted of A. D. Bache, the calcent Superpressure of the it. S. Coast Survey, as in the Committee consisted of A. D. Bache, the calcent Superpressure of the it. S. Coast Survey, as in the Committee consisted of A. D. Bache, the calcent Superpressure of the it. S. Coast Survey, as in the calcent Superpressure of the it. S. Coast Survey, as in the coast Survey, as in the calcent Superpressure of the survey as in the Coast Survey, as in the calcent Superpressure of the survey. The friends of Science who look to see

and necessity of the survey to the consideration the Legislature.

The Committee consisted of A. D. Bache, the estantal Supermientent of the U.S. Coast Survey, and Chairman, having for his associates Professit Mitchell, Loomis, Hackley and Gillespie, Mr. S. Ruggles, of the City of New York, and Lieut Hustof the United States Corps of Engineers. The isteresting and comprehensive memorial prepared of these gentiemen, having been presented to Governor Hunt, was transmitted by him to the Senate this morning, with a special message commending inserties to the notice of the Legislature.

After the reading of the memorial, which was received with marked attention, it was referred to the Committee on Literature, consisting of Massrs. Conger, Beekman and Van Schoonhoven, from whose peculiar quantications the public may reasonably expect an intelligent and thorough examination of this important subject.

[Alb. Eve. Jour.

Among the audience we noticed a Bloomer in full Michael Gorman died at Trey a few days since from the effects of a stob received in head in his first ducourse.

The rest Lecture of the People's Course will be by Dr. Kane, surgeon of the Grinsell Expedition.
Subject: Northern Discovery and Sir John Franklin. firey which took place in that city on the 11th inst. Martin Ryan has been arrested as one of the parties

to the affray.

she will be a Queen greater than ever sat moon the throre of the Tudors or the Plantaganets. Greater than Victoria, the Queen, are the Daughters of Be-tevelerce, who have gone forth to redeem a world. They teach the religion of health, love, mercy,

beauty, refirement, intelligence, temperance, vir-tue, ralvation; the angels call them sisters, they shall be mine, south the Lord of Hoats, in that day

The Lecture was listened to with unusual atten-

tion, and was greeted with very general applause

rig, It of ing as calm as if the honorable gentleman has not poured his vials of wrain upon her devoted

when I make up my jewels.

WASHINGTON. Gen. Lane's Mileage in the Senate-Mr. Underwood and Mr. Sun Public Domnin, &c. . Summer-Squandering

endence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 19, 1832.

A smart attempt was made to-day in the

Senate, by Mr. BRIGHT, to ruce through the bill gir-

ing the Delegate from Oregon his \$4,000 mileage and as he declared the subject needed no considera-

tion whatever-that it had not even two sides to it-

he desired and expected that the bill would be passed forthwith. But its passage was arrested after a

short discussion, on the request of Mr. Mangue that

he wanted a little time to consider and understand

the question, which was at last reluctantly given.

It is astonishing to see with what eagerness this

grab is made upon the Treasury. One would almost infer that there was to be a pro-rata division of the

plunder that Gen. Lane's name and case is used to

The Public Land question has been under discur-

sion in both branches. In the Senate, Mr. UNDER-

wood completed his smashing assault upon Mr.

SUMNER's arguments. It was eminently close, tho-

rough, and effective, and excited great interest

among those who listened to its delivery. As an ar.

gument addressed to the overthrow of an adversary's

positions, it was reckoned overwhelmingly cencle-

sive. We shall see with what power Mr. STHERE

can come back. It is impossible for him to formly his original argument so as to give it the least strength with any man possessing a thimblefull of can come back. It is impossible for him to fe

but he may gather up the pieces into which it has

been scattered by Mr. UNDERWOOD, and cobble up a

respectable-looking fallacy out of the remains. It

were nothing to readjust a sound argument damaged by an adversary, but it will require great skill to re-

store the good appearance of one so utterly weak

and frail, after having been stove to pieces sope-

tiently and thoroughly as Mr. UNDERWOOD has so

This question of grants of the public lands is on.

grossing, and is likely to engross much of the time of the Session. It is in fact the great leading topic

its way upon the attention of Congress. There are

some twelve or fifteen bills already before the two

branches in aid of railroads in the West, providing for the giving away of immense tracts to the Corpe-

rations which are suitors for this Government

bounty. It seems impossible but that vast fortunes

jected works. We have reason to believe the

be made by many stockholders of these pro-

of interest. There is project after project for

complished his task.